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McKean County Miner.

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SELECT POETRY.

Over the Banisters.

BY ELLA WHEELER.

Over the banisters bends a face
Darlingly sweet and beguiling;
Somebody stands in careless grace,
And watches the picture smiling.

The light burns dim in the hall below;
Nobody sees her standing,
Saying good night again, soft and slow,
Half way up to the landing.

Nobody, only the eyes of brown,
Tender and full of meaning,
That smile on the fairest face in town,
Over the banisters leaning.

Tired and sleepy, with drooping head,
Pausing why she lingers,
And when all the good-night are said,
Why somebody holds her fingers—

Holds her fingers and draws her down,
Suddenly growing bolder,
Till her loose hair drops its masses brown,
Like a mantle over his shoulder.

Over the banister soft bends fair
Brush his cheek like a feather;
Bright brown tresses and dusky hair
Meet and mingle together.

There's a question asked, there's a swift caress,
She has flown like a bird from the hallway;
But over the banister drops a Yes
That shall brighten the world for him always.

—Inter-Ocean.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"My Fortune's Made."

My young friend, Cora Lee, was a gay, dashing girl, fond of dress and looking always as if, to use a common saying, just out of band-box. Cora was a belle, of course, and had many admirers. Among the number of these was a young man named Edward Douglass, who was the very "pink" of neatness in all matters pertaining to dress, and exceedingly particular in his observance of the little proprieties of life.

I saw from the first that if Douglass pressed his suit, Cora's heart would be an easy conquest; and so it proved.

"How admirably they are fitted for each other!" I remarked to my husband on the night of the wedding. "Their tastes are similar, and their habits so much alike that no violence will be done to the feelings of either in the more intimate associations that marriage brings. Both are neat in person and orderly by instinct, and both have good principles."

"From all present appearances, the match will be a good one," replied my husband.

There was, I thought, something like reservation in his tone.

"Do you really think so?" I said, a little ironically; for Mr. Smith's approval of the marriage was hardly warm enough to suit my fancy.

"Oh! certainly. Why not?" he replied.

I felt a little fretted at my husband's mode of speaking, but made no further remark on the subject. He is never very enthusiastic nor sanguine, and did not mean, in this instance, to doubt the fitness of the parties for happiness in the marriage state, as I half imagined. For myself, I warmly approved my friend's choice, and called her husband a lucky man to secure for his companion through life a woman so admirably fitted to make one like him happy. But a visit which I paid to Cora one day about six weeks after the honeymoon had expired, lessened my enthusiasm on the subject and awoke some unpleasant doubts. It happened that I called soon after breakfast. Cora let me in the parlor, looking like a very fright. She wore a soiled and rumpled morning wrapper, her hair was in papers, and she had on dirty stockings and a pair of old slippers down at the heels.

"Bless me, Cora!" I said, "what is the matter? Have you been ill?"

"No. Why do you ask? Is my dishabille rather on the extreme?"

"Candidly, I think it is, Cora," was my frank answer.

"Oh, well, no matter," she carelessly replied, "my fortune's made."

"I don't clearly understand you," said I.

"I'm married, you know."

"Yes; I am aware of that fact."

"No need of being so particular in dress now; for didn't I just say," replied Cora, "that my fortune's made? I've got a husband."

Beneath an air of jesting was apparent the real earnestness of my friend.

"You dressed with a careful regard and neatness in order to win Edward's love?" said I.

"Certainly I did."

"And should you not do the same to retain it?"

"Why, Mrs. Smith, do you think my husband's affections goes no deeper than my dress? I should be very sorry indeed to think that. He loves me for myself."

"No doubt of that in the world, Cora; but remember that he cannot see what is in your mind, except by what you do or say. If he admires your taste, for instance, it is not from any abstract appreciation of it, but because the taste manifests itself in what you do; and, depend upon it, he will find it a very hard matter to approve and admire your correct taste in dress, for instance, when you appear before him day after day in your present unattractive attire. If you do not dress well for your husband's eyes, for whose eyes, pray, do you dress? You are as neat when abroad as you were before your marriage."

"As to that, Mrs. Smith, common decency requires me to dress well when I go out into company; for my nothing of the pride one naturally feels in looking well."

"And does not the same common decency and natural pride argue strongly in favor of your dressing well at home and for the eye of your husband, whose approval and whose admiration must be dearer to you than the approval and admiration of the whole world?"

"But he doesn't want to see me rigged out in silks and satins all the time. A pretty bill my dressmaker would have against him in that event! Edward has more sense than that, I flatter myself."

"Street or ball-room attire is one thing, Cora, and becoming home apparel is another. We look for both in their place."

Thus I argued with the thoughtless young wife, but my words made no impression. When abroad, she dressed with exquisite taste, and was lovely to look upon; but at home she was careless and slovenly, and made it almost impossible for those who saw her before that she was the brilliant beauty they had met in company but a short time before.

But even this did not last long. I noticed, after a few months, that the habits of home were not only confirming themselves, but becoming apparent abroad. "Her fortune was made," and why should she now waste time or employ her thoughts about matters of personal appearance?

The habits of Mr. Douglass on the contrary did not change. He was as orderly as before, and dressed with same regard to neatness. He never appeared at the breakfast table in the morning without being shaved, nor did he lounge about in the evening in his shirt sleeves. The slovenly habits into which Cora had fallen annoyed him seriously; and still more so when her carelessness about her appearance began to manifest itself abroad as well as at home. When he hinted anything on the subject she did not hesitate to reply, in a jesting manner, that "her fortune was made," and she need not trouble herself any longer about how she looked.

Douglass did not feel very much complimented, but as he had his share of good sense, he saw that to assume a cold and offended manner would do no good.

"If your fortune is made, so is mine," he replied on one occasion, quite coolly and indifferently. Next morning he made his appearance at the breakfast table with a beard of twenty-four hours growth.

"You haven't shaved this morning, dear," said Cora, to whose eyes the dirty-looking face of her husband was particularly unpleasant.

"No," he said carelessly. "It is a serious trouble to shave every day."

"But you look so much better with a clean-shaved face."

"Looks are nothing—ease and comfort everything," said Douglass.

"But common decency, Edward."

"I see nothing indecent in a long beard," replied the husband.

Still Cora argued, but in vain. Her husband went to his business with his unshaved face.

"I don't know whether to shave or not," said Douglass, next morning, running over his rough face, upon which was a bird of forty-eight hours' growth.

His wife had hastily thrown on a wrapper, and with slip-shod feet and head like a mop, was lounging in a rocking-chair awaiting the breakfast bell.

"For mercy's sake, Edward, don't go any longer with that shockingly dirty face," spoke Cora. "If you knew how dreadful you looked."

"Looks are nothing," replied Edward, stroking his beard.

"Why, what's come over you all at once?"

"Nothing; only it's such a trouble to shave every day."

"But you didn't shave yesterday."

"I know; I am just as well off to-day as if I had. So much saved at any rate."

But Cora urged the matter, and her husband finally yielded and mowed down the luxuriant growth of beard.

"How much better you do look," said the young wife. "Now don't go another day without shaving."

On the following morning Douglass appeared, not only with a long beard, but with a shirt front and collar that were both soiled and crumpled.

"Why, Edward, how you do look!" said Cora. "You have neither shaved nor put on a clean shirt."

Edward stroked his face and ran his fingers along the edge of his collar, remarking indifferently as he did so:

"It is no matter; I look well enough. This being so particular in dress is waste of time, and I am getting tired of it."

And in this trim Douglass went off to his business, much to the annoyance of his wife, who could not bear to see her husband looking so slovenly.

Gradually the declension from neatness went on, until Edward was quite a match for his wife, and yet, strange to say, Cora had not taken the hint, broad as it was. In her own person she was as untidy as ever.

About six months after our marriage we invited a few friends to spend a social evening with us. Cora and her husband among the number. Cora came alone, quite early, and said that her husband was very much engaged and could not come till after tea.

My young friend had not taken much pains with her attire. Indeed, her appearance mortified me, as it contrasted so decidedly with that of the other ladies who were present; and I could not help suggesting to her that she was wrong in being so indifferent about her dress. But she laughingly replied to me:

"You know my fortune's made now, Mrs. Smith. I can afford to be negligent in these matters. It is a great waste of time to dress so much.

I tried to argue against this, but could make no impression upon her.

About an hour after tea, and while we were all engaged in pleasant conversation the door of the parlor opened, and in walked Mr. Douglass. At the first glance I thought I must be mistaken. But no, it was Edward himself. But what a figure he did cut! His uncombed hair was standing up in stiff spikes in a hundred different directions; his face could not have felt the touch of a razor for two or three days, and he was guiltless of clean linen for at least the same length of time. His vest was soiled, his boots unblacked, and there was an unmistakable hole in one of his elbows.

"Why, Edward!" exclaimed his wife, with a look of mortification and distress, as her husband came across the room with a face in which no consciousness of the figure he cut could be detected.

"Why, my dear fellow, what is the matter?" said my husband, frankly; for he perceived that the ladies were beginning to titter and that the gentlemen were looking at each other and trying to repress their risible tendencies, and therefore deemed it best to throw of all reserve upon the subject.

"The matter? Nothing's the matter, I believe. Why do you ask?"

Douglass looked grave.

"Well may he ask what is the matter," broke in Cora, energetically. "How could you come here in such a plight?"

"In such a plight?" and Edward looked down at himself, felt his beard, and ran his fingers through his hair. "What is the matter? Is anything wrong?"

"You look as if you had just waked up from a nap of a week with your clothes on, and come off without washing your face or combing your hair," said my husband.

"Oh!" And Edward's countenance brightened a little. Then he said, with much gravity of manner: "I have been extremely hurried of late, and only left business a few minutes ago. I hardly thought it worth while to go home to dress; I knew we were all friends here. Besides, as my fortune is made (and he glanced with a look not to be mistaken toward his wife), I do not feel called upon to give as much attention to mere dress as formerly. Before I was married it was necessary to be more particular in these matters, but now it is of no consequence."

I turned toward Cora. Her face was like crimson. In a few moments she arose and went quickly from the room. I followed her, and Edward came after us pretty soon. He found his wife in tears and sobbing almost hysterically.

"I've got a carriage at the door," he said to me aside, half laughing, half serious. "So help her on with her things and we'll retire in disorder."

"But it's too bad of you, Mr. Douglass," replied I.

"Forgive me for making your house the scene of this lesson," he whispered. "It had to be given and I thought I could venture to trespass upon your forbearance."

"I'll think about that," said I, in return.

In a few minutes Cora and her husband retired, and in spite of the good breeding and everything else, we all had a hearty laugh over the matter on my return to the parlor, where I explained the curious little scene that had just occurred.

How Cora and her husband settled the affair between themselves I never inquired. But one thing is certain, I never saw her in a slovenly dress afterward, at home or abroad. She was cured.

Death in a Man's Bite.

Is a man a poisonous animal? It would seem so when he is very angry, and that he poisons those he bites, as other beasts often do. Every once in a while the press records a case of somebody dying from the bite of a man, and the cases appear to be well authenticated. The latest instance was in Washington, where Peter McNamara died from the bite of one Donahoe, with whom he had had a fight two months before. The physicians discovered poison in his blood, and amputated the finger on which the brute had fastened his teeth. The poison had spread, however, to the arm, which would also have been removed had the sufferer been able, in the opinion of the surgeon to endure it. Deaths of this sort demand investigation of the ablest physicians. If we can impart mortal poison by our bite, as dogs and other animals can, we ought to know it. Fortunately, it is not our habit to bite; but, if it were, we might be as dangerous as mad dogs. There has been a vast deal of discussion latterly on the subject of hydrophobia, some medical authorities maintaining that no such disease can be engendered by the canine species. Can hydrophobia or aught approaching it be communicated by the human species? We certainly need light on this point. If man is capable of rabies and of conveying it by a bite, it would appear to be a new argument in favor of evolution.

The Timber We Use.

To make shoe pegs enough for American use, consumes annually 100,000 cords of timber, and to make our lucifer matches 300,000 cubic feet of the best pine are required every year. Lasts and boot-trees take 500,000 cords of birch, beech and maple, and the handles of tools 300,000 more. The baking of our bricks consumes 2,000,000 cords of wood, or what would cover with forest about 50,000 acres of land. Telegraph poles already up represent 800,000 trees, and their annual repair consumes about 200,000 more. The ties of our railroads consume annually thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres, and to fence all our railroads would cost $45,000,000, with a yearly expenditure of $15,000,000 for repairs. These are some of the ways in which American forests are going. There are others, our packing boxes, for instance, cost in 1874, $12,000,000, while the timber used each year in making wagons and agricultural implements is valued at more than $100,000,000.

MARK TWAIN'S MARRIAGE.

One of the Innocents Spoils a Romantic Story.

A correspondent who signs himself "One of the Innocents," thus writes to the St. Paul *Globe*:

That was a very pretty story you published Sunday about "Mark Twain's Marriage;" how he was transformed from a Bohemian bachelor to a respectable Benedict, from the San Francisco *Call*. There is just enough truth in it to leaven a lump of fiction, but I suppose quite as much as you usually find in such romantic yarns. In the first place the date is wrong. The Quaker City made a famous voyage in 1867. Next, there was no gentleman named Langdon with us on the voyage. The late Mr. Langdon, of Elmira, N. Y., never saw the Quaker City. He never saw Mark Twain till after the voyage. His son, Charley Langdon, not a mere boy, but a grown young man, was with us on the steamer and made the voyage. His sister, Miss Olivia L. Langdon, did not accompany us, for a very good reason he had no sister. His father had an adopted daughter, and, she being in Bermuda, came on board the steamer on our return and was with us for three days until we reached New York.

Simply this and nothing more. Now see the absurdity of what follows: "The old gentleman fought rather shy (on the steamer) of the Washoe Bohemian's society, but the young lady looked on him kindly, and the light of her eyes purified his life." They both did this at a distance of from three to six thousand miles. "It was a case of love at first sight." Probably a case at second sight. "Before they voyage was over he asked Mr. Langdon for Olivia, and the refusal he received chilled but did not dishearten him. He simply told the somewhat indignant parent that he could wait, but he was determined to marry his daughter." Nothing could better illustrate Mark Twain's determined character than his avowed purpose to marry a woman he had never met or heard of.

The only thing that bothers me is how this correspondence or conversation was carried on. Was it by submarine cable or a premature telephone?

When all parties finally met at Elmira there was no fuss and feathers about it: no tempest in a teapot, no opposition, but a quiet, unromantic, commonplace wedding, just as when an ordinary man marries any young lady he happens to take a fancy to.

As the "Innocents Abroad" has been widely read in St. Paul, and several copies are in the library for those who wish to read them, I thought it would be well to separate them from at least a part of the twaddle about Mark Twain, which, for the twelve years past, has been freely circulated about him.

Necessity of Sunlight.

Instead of excluding the sunlight from our house, says the *Manufacturer and Builder*, lest it fade carpets, draw flies and bring freckles, we should open every door and window and bid it enter. It brings life and health and joy; there is healing in its beams; it drives away disease and dampness, mold, megrims. Instead of doing this, however, many careful housewives close the blinds, draw down the shades, lock the door, shut out the glorifying rays and rejoice in the dim and musty coolness and twilight of their apartments. It is pleasant and not unwholesome during the glare of the noontide to subdue the light and exclude the air quivering with heat, but in the morning and in the evening we may freely indulge in the sun-bath and let it flood all our rooms, and if at its very fiercest and brightest it has full entrance to our sleeping-rooms so much the better for us. Wire netting in doors and windows exclude not flies and mosquitos only, but all other insects, and those who have once used it will continue to do so. With this as a protection from intrusive winged creatures, one may almost dispense with shades and shutters and enjoy all the benefits of an open house without any annoyances so frequent in warm weather. But better the annoyances with sunshine than freedom from them without it. Statistics of epidemics have shown that if they rage in any part of a city they will prevail in houses which are exposed to the least sunshine, while those most exposed to it will not be at all or slightly affected. Even in the same house persons occupying rooms exposed to sunlight will be healthier and repulse epidemical influences better than those occupying rooms where no sunlight enters.

PEOPLE, far south as Montgomery, Ala., are not much bothered by snow falls. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* describes a snow surprise down there. Many ludicrous stories are told of the effect of the snowy visitation upon the people and animals of these regions. Denizens of the woodlands came into the towns by scores and reported the wonderful sight, only to find the panic universal. In the language of a citizen, "It only needed a bob-sled and a fur cap on the streets to clean out a town and convince the natives that the day of judgment had come." One old lady is credited with having filled a trunk with the "stuff" to keep as a curiosity. An aged negro awoke the sojourners at a favorite hotel with appeals for them to "look outen de winder an' see dreffel heaby frost comin' down in chunks." Horses generally refused to step from their stables. The weather today is somewhat milder, and the overcoats of antique and curious pattern which the emergency had called into service are again relegated to the limbo of things that were.

THE army bill will not be legislated upon during the present session. Mr. Banning is disgusted.

Rock Candy and Whisky.

Recently the New York *Sun* printed a report of a conversation in a horse car between the Hon. Ellis B. Schnabel and a consumptive. Schnabel told the coughing man that rock candy and rye whisky would cure any pulmonary complaint, and referred him to several well-known persons who had regained their health by the use of the mixture. His theory was that the direct cause of hereditary consumption was a chronic ulceration of the lungs. It was a scrofulous affection, and came down from father to son the same as scrofula. A chronic inflammation would not heal; but if it could be turned into an acute inflammation it might be cured. "In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred," said Mr. Schnabel, "if you could get into the lung with a stick of caustic by cauterization you might produce the necessary acute inflammation, and the patient would recover."

He claimed that a cordial of rock candy and rye whisky takes the place of the caustic. Its use produces a semi-acute inflammation of the surface of the lung, thus putting that organ into a curable condition. The moment the alcohol touches the stomach it flashes into circulation by opening and expanding the capillary vessels or pores of the stomach. As the saccharine matter combines with the alcohol, both are transmitted into the blood and sent to the lungs. When the air you breathe strikes the blood in the lungs the alcohol produces the acute inflammation, and it is the only thing that will produce it. The acute inflammation draws the blood to the weak point, and the saccharine matter taking advantage of the inflammation, builds up and strengthens the weakened organ. The membrane is thickened and healed, and after a few weeks can bear the changes of weather with impunity.

Such was Mr. Schnabel's theory. His recipe was five pounds of pure white rock candy dissolved in a gallon of old rye whisky, the older the better. The whisky must be distilled in the old fashioned way with a copper worm. Steam distillation develops the latent poison of the berry, and fills the system with fusil and other deadly oils. Colored rock candy is poisonous. The yellow tinge shows the presence of an insoluble earth deleterious to the stomach and dangerous. The clear white rock is pure crystalized sugar, the most nourishing of all substances. The five pounds of candy should be put in a gallon of whisky. The demijohn should be well shaken three or four times a day, and the mixture is not to be used until the candy is dissolved. The patient may take a sherry wine glass full on going to bed, and two-thirds as much on an empty stomach in the morning. He can carry a flask in his pocket and take a spoonful half a dozen times a day. Night sweats will disappear, and the patient will get a long and refreshing sleep. Lung fever will go, and he will feel no more pain in his chest.

While taking this cordial the patient must limit his diet. He must keep his stomach employed in taking up rich and nourishing matter. All vinegars, pickles, sour wines, malt drinks and salt provisions must be avoided. Touch no fresh pork, for it promotes ulceration. Do away with coffee, for it favors the blood. Drink black tea. Eat roast beef rare, broiled steaks, mutton chops well done, toasted bread and all kinds of vegetables. The great object is to enrich the blood. One of the best articles of food is a rum omelette made exclusively of the yolk of eggs.

The publication of Mr. Schnabel's theory and recipe awakened public interest. Nearly every newspaper in the United States copied the article. Hundreds of persons inquired at the *Sun* office for copies of the paper in which it was published. Scores of letters were received. Meantime a dozen capitalists began to make the cordial and advertise it. The liquor dealers caught the infection, and "Rock and Rye" is now sold by nearly every druggist and liquor seller in the city. It has become a favorite beverage.

Pleasing Manners.

Men have made fortunes before now merely by cultivating a pleasant manner. Lawyers, doctors, divines, merchants, men in every class of life, have come to distinction by being invariably civil. Raleigh flung down his head cost into the mud merely for Elizabeth to walk on, and got for his reward a proud queen's favor. The politician who has this advantage easily distances all rival candidates, for every voter he speaks with becomes instantly his friend. The very tones in which he asks for a light for his cigar are often more potent than the logic of a great statesman. Polished manners have often made scoundrels successful, while the best of men, by their hardness and coldness, have done themselves incalculable injury—the shell being so rough that the world could not believe there was a precious kernel within. Civility is to a man what beauty is to a woman. It creates an instantaneous impression in his behalf, while the opposite quality excites as quick a prejudice against him. It is a real ornament—the most beautiful dress that man or woman can wear—and worth more as a means of winning favor than the finest clothes and jewels ever worn.

ABOUT all the frontier forts are now in telegraphic communication. Electricity may circumvent the redskins better than the Department of the Interior.

AUBURN prison displayed a surplus of sixteen hundred dollars last month, and Sing Sing has five thousand dollars with which to pay a dividend.

"IT is easier to believe an ill report than to require into the truth thereof," is a very thoughtful observation.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 13, 1879.

THE WELL TAX.

The latest scheme—and it originated in the brain of a Pittsburgh statesman, of course—to make the oil producers disgorge a portion of the immense fortunes they are making every day on 90 cent oil is in a proposition to levy a tax of $1000 on all new wells started after a certain date. The proposition seems too ridiculous for comment, and the Pittsburgh statesman who had the cheek and audacity to propose a bill of that kind should stand up and let the people get one good look at him. There have been numerous schemes proposed in the the Legislature with the purpose of compelling the oil producers to come down handsomely toward a fund for paying the losses incurred by the Pittsburgh riots, and it is enough to say of them that this latest idea of taxing new wells is about as brilliant as any of them. Yet there are some oil producers who are in favor of this scheme, and there is a reason for it. They have enough producing wells to give them a good revenue even at present prices. They argue that by the imposition of a tax of $1000 or $2000 on new wells drilling will be stopped, the price of oil will go up, and they will practically for a time enjoy a monopoly of the production. Yet they are down on all monopolies! As a general thing, however, the bill is looked upon as a monstrous imposition. While this law if passed would effectually bar all development in Pennsylvania, it is not the intention of the originator that its provisions shall extend to *other States*, and our neighbors on the other side of the line would have good reason to hail its passage with joy. The consequence would be that thousands of venturesome and enterprising operators would be forced to seek other fields. New territory would be discovered, perhaps as prolific as that of Pennsylvania. The loss of population and business to the oil country would be inculcable, and no new wells being put down the State would received no revenue.

SEVEN MILLIONS.

Plan to Take this Amount Out of the Treasury.

The Allegheny members want the State to assume all the losses sustained by reason of the riots in July, 1877, and the substitute to Speaker Long's bill (which appropriates $4,000,000 for the payment thereof), reported favorably, is extremely distasteful to them. They fought desperately in favor of retaining the original bill, but the committee on ways and means by a large majority decided to substitute for it an act requiring counties in which the riots occurred to pay one-fourth of the damage done in the destruction of property, requiring the State to assume the rest of the losses. The Allegheny members have become emboldened by the liberal concessions made to their extravagant demands, and it would not be surprising if they made determined and systematic efforts to have the original $4,000,000 restored.

Much of their confidence in the passage of a relief bill is due to a belief that the representatives from the border counties affected by the rebel raids, and the Pennsylvania railroad company will stand by them; the latter, because it would stand a better chance of getting the money due it for the destruction of property. The Allegheny riot bill occupies a position on the calendar above the border raid measure, which was affirmative by reported Wednesday, and friends of the former think this favorable circumstance will enable them to control all the votes in favor of the latter. Their expectations will probably be realized, provided the border county representatives receive a guarantee of a proper equivalent—the support of their scheme by the Allegheny members to fitch $8,000,000 from the treasury to pay for alleged damage done during the famous rebel raids in this State.

The Allegheny advocates of the riot claims act threaten to contest the right of the legislature to impose one-fourth of the cost of the riots on that county should the bill pass, claiming that Judge Agnew intimated before he retired from the Supreme Court bench that if the subject of the July outbreak had come before him, he would have decided it an *insurrection*, make the State responsible for all the losses flowing from it. The riot bill occupies the 1051 place on the calendar, and the border raid fraud comes next.

EX-GOVERNOR POLLOCK.

His Place of Birth and Public Services—A Long Career.

Ex-Governor Pollock, who, if the nominations just made by the President are confirmed, goes from the mint to the custom house as naval officer, was born in Milton, Northumberland county, on September 11th, 1810, and is so well known that to give biographal data would be a work almost of supererogation. In 1844 he was elected to Congress on the Whig ticket in the Thirteenth district, and was twice re-elected; in 1850 he was appointed president judge of the Eighth district; in 1854 he was elected governor of the state, and was inaugurated in January, 1855, and held that high office for one term, refusing a renomination. In May, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln director of the United States mint at Philadelphia, and held the office until October 1, 1866, when, on the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, he resigned. By his efforts, with the approval of Mr. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, the motto, "In God we Trust," was placed upon the national coins. He was reinstated in 1869, by President Grant, in his former position as director of the mint. When the act of congress of March 3, 1873, went into effect, under the pressure of which the mints and assay offices of the United States were united *in a bureau of the treasury* department, with a director at its head, the position of Governor Pollock in the United States mint in Philadelphia was changed in title from "director" to "superintendent."

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Interesting Extracts from the Report of the Expenditures from the Contingent Fund of Congress—Amusing Items.

The *Clerk of the House of Representatives* has just made his report of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the *House for last year*, and the statement contains some very interesting items. The first items to attract attention appear under the title of "Disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878," and read so many tons of coal, so many cords of wood, so many gallons of oil. Then comes one dozen "squirt guns," $7; also, to J. H. L. Wilcox, expert to committee on expenditures in the treasury department, from March 8 to May 7, at $7 per day, $360." "J. H. K. Wilcox, expert, &c., from May 8 to June 8, less than three days, at $6, $180." This is Glover's celebrated expert, Professor Wilcox, the famous statistician, political economist, woman suffragist, and above all, reformer. He is the man who claimed that there have been millions of dollars of money and bonds printed in the treasury department and carried off by the secretaries, from Chase to Sherman, and his eminent services are paid for as fuel and oil, along with "one dozen squirt guns."

FUNERAL COMMITTEES.

John G. Thompson, sergeant-at-arms, presents an account of $957.80 for expenses paid by the members of the house who went to attend the funeral of the late Senator Morton. The expenses of the funeral and of the Senators who attended it were only $750. Among the other items of the bill is one which reads: "Amount paid George W. Driver, as per bill, $419.10." George W. Driver keeps a liquor saloon and wine room near the capitol, and although no bill is printed in report, it is of course understood that this represents the wine and whisky purchased for this trip. It has been reported here that the supply was so much greater than the demand—although the demand was great—that after the return from the funeral certain congressmen were able to have baskets of wine and demijohns of whisky sent to their lodgings. In addition to this is a bill for $192 for a Pullman car for the use of the members of the house on the trip, notwithstanding the fact that $275.75 was paid for railroad tickets. More senators went to the funeral than members of the house, yet for their car and tickets the senators paid only $391. The house paid $99 for scarfs and gloves also for use at this funeral.

It cost the government $791 to send a committee of congressmen over to Chester, Pa., to attend the funeral of the late Congressman Leonard. Chester is about thirty miles this side of Philadelphia—and $78.75 was paid for gloves and scarfs for this funeral. A committee of seven members attended.

One of the curious features of the account is the expenditure of several thousand dollars to pay for an investigation conducted by Thomas Ewing and others of the committee on banking and currency, "with the practibility of resumption of specie payments."

REFORM EXPENDITURES.

Glover, the great reformer and investigator, had several men on his pay-roll as witnesses *for months* at a time who were in reality discharged employes of the treasury department and the marine hospital service and men engaged under Glover's direction in hunting up scandals. The report shows that Glover has expended several thousand dollars in his fishing exploits, but he does not appear to have found anything upon which he can make a report.

For a "reform" Congress there has been extraordinary extravagance in the payment of temporary employes by the sergeant-at-arms, the employes being generally Ohio politicians. The sergeant-at-arms has power to employ deputies when necessary. He paid Wm. Whalen $173 for subpœnaing fourteen witnesses to attend the investigation of Doorkeeper Rolls, and twelve of those witnesses were employed under the roof of the house wing of the capitol. Brook Mackall, jr., was paid $90 for serving subpœnas upon eight witnesses to appear before Glover's committee, two of them being employes of the house and the others were five clerks in the treasury department and the manager of the telegraph office in Washington. The same man was paid at another time $165 for serving subpœnas on twenty-seven persons, all of them clerks in the treasury. Charles L. Flannagan was paid $8 per day nearly the entire session for services as an "expert" for the committee on postoffices, yet men marvel why the committee required his services.

UNDER THE HEAD OF STATIONERY.

Under the title of "disbursements for stationery" appear some interesting items, of which the following are examples: Twenty dozen "magic pencils," at $61.60 per dozen; magic pearl pencils, diamond, at $109 per dozen; one dozen ivory desks, at $21.35 each; one dozen pearl desks at $32.60 each. Solomons & Chapman present a bill for ninety-three dozen knives, or four knives each for every member of Congress. Corkscrews were also purchased to the extent of about thirty dozen, and it is difficult to imagine what a congressman wants of a corkscrew. Several purchases of "champagne knives" were made, and "cork-holders" were bought by the dozen. About forty dozen diaries are accounted for—two for each member. Fans were purchased by the dozen, and among a lot of other items appear about 700 pocket-books. Scrap-books and pocket compasses are among the other congressional supplies, as well as about forty traveling bags.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

The following are interesting individual purchases which are charged to the contingent fund of the house:

One of Hoover's Iliad for W. A. Phillips, of Kansas	$ 5 00
One razor and equipments for L. F. Watson, of Pennsylvania	5 80
One diary for Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania	70
One silicia slate for W. J. Bacon, of New York	75
One opera glass for W. S. Stenger, of Pennsylvania	12 00
One visiting list for Thomas Ewing, of Ohio	1 00
One photograph album for A. W. Cutler	9 50
One opera glass for C. E. Hooper, of Mississippi	10 00
One "Ruby Opera" for W. J. Bacon, of New York	80
One "Songs for the Sanctuary" for W. J. Bacon, of New York	3 00
One ivory pocketbook for F. H. Manning, of Mississippi	7 20
One family Bible for Jesse J. Yeates, of North Carolina	20 00
One hymn book for Jesse J. Yeates, of North Carolina	4 00
One opera glass for H. D. Money, of Mississippi	14 00
One magic pencil for H. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania	2 50
One pair of dumb bells for J. R. Chalmers	1 50
One floral album for C. B. Roberts, of Maryland	1 65
One razor strop for H. A. Herbert	1 00
One nail-brush for A. A. Clark, of New Jersey	1 00
One pack of cards for John Goode, of Virginia	1 00
One stereoscope for H. D. Money, of Mississippi	8 00
One opera glass for C. E. Hooker, of Mississippi	20 00
One set of cutlery for E. Q. Mills, of Texas	14 00
One "Bards of the Bible" for N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts	1 25
One "Bible for Learners" for N. P. Banks	2 00
Three diaries for S. S. Cox, of New York	4 00

These are only examples of a long list covering several printed pages.

The expenses of the Potter committee are not itemized at all, but there are two entries showing that $7,500 was drawn at one time and $2,500 at another, making $10,000 in all.

Changing the County Seat of McKean.

The following article appeared in a recent issue of the Oil City *Derrick*, as a communication. It is the only well written article we have yet seen on that subject and embodies all the arguments that can be adduced in favor of the scheme. The removal of the county seat—whether to Bradford or elsewhere—is a matter of some interest to all the people of the county, therefore we give the article the benefit of our circulation—but not with our endorsement, decidedly not:

McKean county was formed March 26th, 1804, from a portion of Lycoming county, and Smethport, the county seat, was laid out three years later. In 1810, six years after the formation of the county, the total population of the county was 142, as shown by the third census. In 1830 the population had increased to 728, in 1840 to 1,439, in 1840 to 2,975, in 1850 to 5,254, in 1860 to 8,839 and in 1870 the population had decreased to 8,825. This decrease of population may be accounted for by loss of territory in the formation of Cameron county. And in 1879 the population of the county is upwards of 40,000, of which at least 30,000 live in the valley of the Tunungwant and its tributaries, and about 10,000 of which live in the city of Bradford alone.

In 1807, when Smethport, the county seat, was laid out, the major portion of the people of the county lived in the valleys of Potato and Marvin creeks, near their confluence, and near the site of Smethport. And at the time of the organization of the county and the locating of the county seat, Smethport was not only near the centre of the territory of the county, but very nearly, if not quite the centre of the population of the county. Now, the whole object in dividing a state or commonwealth into minor civil divisions, as counties, townships, and the like, is to accommodate the business and wants of the people as nearly as may be, and so that "all courts shall be open: and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay;" and for that reason the county seat was originally located at Smethport, and Smethport *was the proper place for* the county seat at that time, and so long as that reason shall exist, no other consideration should govern or control the locating or retention of a county seat at any place.

Do the reasons which prompted the locating of the county seat at Smethport exist to-day? If they do not, where should the county seat be located so as to best accommodate the fast increasing business and wants of the great majority of the people of the county? These are primary questions and should be first determined.

As already seen, at least three-fourths of the population of the county live in the valleys of the Tunungwant (sometimes called Tuna) and its tributaries, and by an air line over the mountains are from ten to twenty miles distant from the county seat; and during two-thirds of the year it is almost a physical impossibility to drive to Smethport on account of mountains and mudholes, and the bad condition of the roads. True, the Tunungwant valley has railroad connection with Smethport, the county seat—but such connection! In going *from Bradford* to Smethport by rail a person would travel over the Kenaal and Eldred railroad, from Bradford to Eldred, and from there over the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroad to Larabee, and from there over the Buffalo & McKean railroad to about a mile from Smethport, landing on the wrong side of a big swamp, from which place he would have to trudge a good portion of the remaining distance over a wooden foot pavement built upon the top of slender piles stuck in the mud, and take the risk it falling down and breaking his neck, or pay a quarter for riding in a rickety old bus, and take the chances of it being swamped and having to walk out. And that journey of from forty to sixty miles would take about five hours, if he made all the connections. If he failed in any of the connections no man is able to say how long it would take to make it. And by neither route could he go and return the same day transact any business of any moment while there. The natural result of all this is, that while many good citizens are despoiled of their just rights, for the reason that it takes too much time and costs too much money to make the pilgrimage to Smethport and sue for them. And even if they are willing to incur the great loss of time and money necessary in doing so, it is next to impossible for them to obtain the attendance of witnesses. For these reasons and for the prime reason that Smethport is nowhere near the centre of the population and business of the county, the only reasonable conclusion is that the county seat is in the wrong place. The county seat could not be more inconveniently located to accommodate the business and wants of the great majority of the people of the county, and the business of a great community, than it is at the present time. And for the reasons already given it amounts almost to a "sale, denial and delay of justice." It therefore follows, as a natural consequence, that the county seat should be removed from its present location at the earliest possible moment, if a better and more convenient site can be found.

The next question, then, is where should the county seat be located so as to best accommodate the present and prospective business of the county? The major portion—over three-fourths of the population of the county, live in the valleys of the Tunungwant and its tributaries, as before shown; and they are engaged in intensely active mining business, out of which springs more than nine-tenths of the important legal business of the county, as shown by the records. The major portion of all the oil used by the world is produced on Tunungwant creek and its tributaries, and must continue to be produced there in the future. And the center of this vast and wealthy valley, and the center of the great business population living therein, is the city of Bradford, about sixteen miles distant and very nearly northwest from Smethport. Bradford is not only the great depot, but the metropolis of not only the northern oil field, but of the great Pennsylvania oil region. There centers the Erie railway, the Olean, Bradford & Warren railroad, the Kenall & Eldred railroad, and the Bradford & Foster Brook railway, and sundry others which are in contemplation and will be built the coming summer. With the same rate of increase in population and wealth for the next ten years as during the last year, Bradford will have a larger population than Buffalo and Oil City combined, and twice the wealth and business. In that light alone will be the population, wealth and business of Tunungwant valley at the end of that time.

But to come back. Smethport is situated in the centre of the population and the business of the county, and is an insignificant village containing a population of only 231 at the last census, and has increased but little, if any, since. Some of them have come to Bradford. On the other hand Bradford is a growing and prosperous city, containing a population of about 10,000, and is very nearly, if not quite, in the centre of the great business population of the county. Now, if the maxim of law, "That regard be had to the welfare, is the highest law," be true, and if it be true that the county seat should be located as nearly as possible in the centre of population and business, then Smethport is not the proper place for the county seat of McKean county, but Bradford is. There is no escape *from* that conclusion, sugar-coat it as you please.

The court-house at Smethport is too small to accommodate the present business of the county; it is old and dilapidated, is not fire-proof, and is liable to burn down at any time and destroy the valuable records, and one or two grand juries have already recommended that a new one be built. If a new court-house is built, the people of the Tunungwant valley will have to pay most of the bill by way of increased taxation. If that is the case, and if it is necessary to build a new court-house, why not build it at Bradford, so as to accommodate those who will have to pay for the most of it and the great business interests of the county? That is a practical question. That a new court-house, for the reason stated, will ultimately be built, is only a question of time. If it is desirable to move the county seat to Bradford, some preliminary legislation is necessary before the matter can be accomplished, and the necessary steps should be taken to obtain the required legislation before incurring the expense of building a new court-house where but very few want it.

The constitution, in article III, section 7, provides, inter alia, that "the general assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the locating or changing county seats." Under that provision a county seat cannot be changed from one place to another until the legislature first makes a law providing a mode for doing so, and that law must be a general law. As before hinted, the first thing to do is to obtain the necessary legislation. Who will set the ball rolling? That is the place to commence.

PERSONAL and POLITICAL.

JOSEPH CASEY, formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, died in Washington Saturday aged sixty-four.

THE resignation of Christiancy as Senator was placed in the hands of the Governor to take effect Monday.

IT is reported that Gov. Hampton will have *to submit to another amputation* in order to heal his late wound.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Jr., has about given up his attempt to break his father's will; and it appears that the old man's will is law.

EX-GOV. HARTRANFT has been appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia. He made a good Governor, and should make a good P.M.

SENATOR DON CAMERON'S credentials are described by the Washington Star as "the handsomest credentials yet presented to the senate."

THE opinion among Democrats here is that the testimony of Tilden and Marble *has destroyed the Presidential chances* of the former.—*Herald's Washington special.*

HOWEVER distasteful it may be to many, the fact nevertheless is that John Sherman has been making very rapid *progress of late as a candidate for the* Presidency.—*New York Sun.*

AN effort will be made, it is said, to have a Congressional investigation to discover what means were employed by the MacVeigh Commission to induce members of the Packard Legislature to desert Packard and go over to Nicholls.

MR. ROBERT LINCOLN, son of the martyred President, has grown to be a man of fine presence. He resembles his mother very much, notwithstanding a soft brown mustache shades the pretty lines about his mouth that were noticeable in Mrs. Lincoln.

THE draft of negro laborers to Texas has impelled the Legislature of Alabama and Georgia to impose a tax of $100 upon every person soliciting people to emigrate from those States. They never miss the negro till he has gone away. Then they begin to realise his usefulness.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has published a long letter to say that he still favors a Southern Pacific railroad, but Senator Matthew's bill, as it now stands, is a delusion and a snare so far as the interests of the South are concerned, and is solely calculated to be a feeder for a powerful Northern monopoly.

THERE is no disguising the fact that the popular current which is setting in for the renomination of General Grant, is increasing in depth and volume, and that when the time comes round for holding the convention, that he will be one of the most powerful candidates before that body. Grant, it is believed, would unite all the discordant elements in the Republican party, and be elected by an overwhelming popular majority.

Advice to Consumptives.

The celebrated physician, Dr. Paul Meyer, gives the following valuable suggestions to persons suffering from lung affections: "The patient must with scrupulous conscientiousness insist upon breathing fresh, pure air, and must remember that the air of closed rooms is always more or less bad. * * * No man, however unclean, would drink muddy, dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep the window of his bedroom open. Night air is fresh air without daylight. In close crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints breathes consumptively." By taking these precautions and using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and *irritation of the lungs do* not always indicate the presence of consumption although it may result in that disease, and if consumption has already become deeply seated in the system, this is the most efficient course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated Invalids' Hotel is such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, nature, and the best methods of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing, exercise, etc., for consumptives. Address Surgical of Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, Buffalo, New York.

AT THE

PEOPLE'S STORE

CITY OF BRADFORD, PA.,

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1879.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS

In Goods Slightly Damaged by Water at the Great Fire in Worth Street, New York, where Three Million Dollars worth of Dry Goods and Carpets were in the Flames on the night of Jan. 17. Many of these goods were absolutely not damaged a particle except in appearance. They were nevertheless bought at less than half

Value and will be closed out at prices that will cause the hearts of consumers to rejoice.

The Assortment Consists of Great Lines of Bleached and Brown Cottons, Calicos, Ginghams, Sheetings, Pillow Case Cottons, Table Linens, Towels, Toweling, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Goods, Black and Colored Silks, Linen Sheetings, Etc., Etc. Don't fail to Examine these Goods.

The great majority of these goods were packed in cases and bales at the time of the conflagration and are consequently so slightly damaged that they could be sold as perfect, but preferring a "Flexible Sixpence to a Stiff Shilling," I propose to give the people

A Royal Benefit!

Which all will remember for years to come. Those desiring to secure any of bargains mentioned must not delay, but come at once, for the goods will be sold so cheap that they will go with a rush. As samples of the bargains that may be expected the reader is referred to

THE FOLLOWING PRICE LIST:

De FOREST WELD,

DE SILVER WELD, MANAGER,

Is now Offering at the

PEOPLE'S STORE, BRADFORD, PA.,

20,000 Yds Standard American Prints at 3 cents.
20,000 Yds Good American Prints at 2 cts. Worth 5 to 6 cts.
20,000 Yds Splendid Heavy Brown Cottons, full yard wide, at 3, 4 and 5 cts.
10,000 Yds Fine Bleached Cotton, yard wide, at 3, 4 and 5 cts.
10,000 Yds Extra Fine, Soft-finished, Bleached Muslin, full yard wide, at 6¼ cts.
5,000 Yds Pillow Case Cotton, 42 inches wide, at 10 cts. Worth 15 cts.
Full Double-width Bleached Sheetings at 15 cts. Worth 20 cts.
15,000 Yds Twilled Toweling at 6 cts. Worth 10 cts.
4,000 Yds Russia Crash at 6¼ to 8 cts. Worth 12½ to 18 cts.
One special lot Toilet Quilts at 35 cts each. Worth $1 00.
One special lot Toilet Quilts at 85 cts each. Worth $1 25.
One special lot Toilet Quilts at 75 cts each. Worth $1 50.
One special lot Toilet Quilts at 90 cts each. Worth $1 75.
One special lot Toilet Quilts at $1 00 each. Worth $2 00.
One special lot Toilet Quilts in New and Elegant designs at $1 25. A great Bargain at $2 50.
One special lot Toilet Quilts, extra large and heavy, at $2 00. Worth $4 50.
All Linen Sheetings, full width, at 55, 65 and 75 cts. Worth from $1 00 to $2 00.
Great lines of Table Linens from 12½ cts per yard upward.
Special attention is directed to the following lots of Bleached Table Linens, as being the Greatest Bargains ever offered in the world, to wit:
One lot Bleached Table Linen, Elegant, Double Satin Damask, at $1 00 per yard. Cost $2 50 to import.
Special attention is called to a magnificent assortment of

Very Fine Table Linens, Also Table Cloths & Napkins En Suite,

Manufactured expressly for the Paris Exhibition, and sent to this country to be sold. These goods are in perfect condition, but were purchased with other Linens at one uniform discount, and will therefore be sold at less than half of the original cost.

In the assortment of Fine Linens there are great lines of elegant Napkins worth from $5 00 to $15 00 per dozen, which will be sold from $2 50 to $7 50.

Those who desire to purchase fine Table Linens, Napkins and Towels will find that this will present the greatest opportunity to secure bargains ever presented, and should be speedily improved.

Among these Linens are several sets of Table Cloths and Napkins valued from $50 to $300 per set, which will be sold from $25 to $100.

2,000 dozen all Linen Napkins at 50, 65, 75 cts and $1 00 per dozen. Worth $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2.

2,000 all Linen Huckaback Towels at 50, 65, 75, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 per doz. Worth from $1 to $4 50.

Great lot Ladies 2-Buttoned Kid Gloves at 40 cts per pair. Worth 75 cts.

Great lot Ladies Hose at 4, 6, 8 and 10 cts per pair and upwards. Worth from 10 to 25 cts.

25,000 yds Dress Goods from 5 cts per yard and upwards, including big lots of Alpacas, Black French Cashmeres, etc., at half the cost of importation.

A splendid assortment of very superior Black Silks from 60 cts to $3 per yard. Worth from $1 to $4 50. Together with great

BANKRUPT STOCK OF LADIES' CLOAKS,

Purchased last week in New York at prices which enables me to make the following startling quotations, to wit:

Ladies' Cloaks at $1. Worth $3. Ladies' Cloaks at $3. Worth $7 50.
Ladies' Cloaks at 4. Worth 10. Ladies' Cloaks at 5. Worth 12 00
Ladies' Cloaks at $7 50. Worth $20.

And other qualities proportionately cheap.

100 pairs White Wool Blankets at $1 65. Worth $3 00.

2,000 Silk Handkerchiefs at 10, 25, 40 and 50 cts. Cost double these prices to import.

2,500 yds Dress Silks at 40 and 50 cts. Worth $1 and 1 25.

2,500 pieces All Silk Gros Grain Ribbons, beautiful assortment of colors at less than half cost.

10,000 yds Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, all new and choice styles just imported at 2 cts per yard and upwards. Half cost of manufacture.

Consumers of Dry Goods everywhere, you cannot afford to miss this great opportunity for supplying yourselves with good dependable goods at such sacrifice of low prices, and you should not let this great sale pass without partaking largely of its benefits.

Those Residing at a Distance

Of one hundred miles away could well afford to pay the expenses of their trip to attend this great sale.

IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT

That I never advertise bargains unless I have them to offer, and I can truthfully say that the bargains mentioned in this advertisement exceed any to which I have ever called attention heretofore.

Come One, Come All, and Secure the Greatest Bargains Ever Offered.

DE FOREST WELD,

De Silver Weld, - - Manager,

PEOPLE'S STORE,

SECOND AND MAIN STS.,

CITY OF BRADFORD, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LARGEST,

FINEST AND

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever Brought to Smethport.

Gents' and Boys' Clothing

A SPECIALTY.

Overcoats to Suit Everybody.

We have purchased these goods at greatly reduced prices and are selling at figures so low as to

DEFY COMPETITION.

We only ask an inspection of our stock to convince everybody that we have a fine assortment of goods and sell them at lower prices than any other firm in McKean County.

HASKILL & GIFFORD,

Main Street, SMETHPORT

SAVE MONEY

By Trading at the

CENTRAL CASH STORE

THE FALL GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

and MILINERY

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,

MAIN STREET, - SMETHPORT.

The Best Wagon on Wheels

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN.

Using nothing but

First-Class Improved Machinery and the very best of Selected Timber,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS"

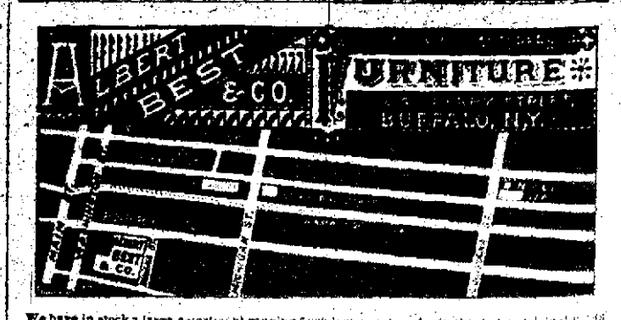
We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No.....to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. {Tryon G. Fish, Edwin B. Fish, Jno. C. Sweatman.} FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing that we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis.



We have in stock a large assortment ranging from low priced goods to the finest [illegible] manufactured, all of which we sell at retail at our regular Wholesale prices, and guarantee every article to give satisfaction.

Our Factory is easily reached being only one short block from Main street cars, connecting with all the depots—as shown by the above cut.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 13, 1879.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 308, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

H. T. SAWYER, W. M.

E. H. BABB, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. Wilcox, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 3d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 3 p. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro.
Associate Judges—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; T. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
Sheriff—Ezra B. Nortwell, Smethport.
Prothonotary—John H. Brawley, Bradford.
Treasurer—W. D. Dalley, Smethport.
County Commissioners—W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Boyer.
Coroner—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
County Clerk—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners—J. A. Anderson, J. E. B. White.
Auditors—O. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bellows.
County Surveyor—O. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—M. L. Armstrong.
Asst. Burgess—H. L. Mead.
Council—C. M. Smith, B. C. Corwin, Wm. Specht, S. A. Backus, W. W. Abbey, J. C. Hamlin.
Constables—H. L. Bartlingame.
School Directors—L. Rogers, R. D. Hamlin, H. L. Knapp, M. G. Brown, E. Sartwell, L. Bartlingame.
Postmasters—E. P. Walker, O. W. Gallup.
Justices—C. M. Smith, E. Peet.
Auditor—C. E. Sartwell, M. A. Sprague, A. B. Armstrong.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. A special meeting will be held on the first Tuesday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICES', CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v10-n4-y1

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

☞ *Clothing at cost at Haskill & Gifford's for the next thirty days.*

—None but rel ble insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—Send in all the township and borough statements for publication. The law requires it.

—There are twenty-four prisoners in Lycoming county jail. McKean can go them a little better.

—If you have any old feather beds now is the time to have them renovated and made better than new.

—A new organ has been placed in the M. E. Church on trial by an agent. All who have heard it pronounce it to be a fine sounding one.

—The family of Hon. L. Rogers, Journal Clerk of the House and prospective Deputy Secretary of Internal affairs, are about to remove to Harrisburg.

—Every citizen and voter should attend the Union Caucus at the Court House next Monday evening, and see to it that good nominations are made.

—Hon. M. F. Elliott, of Tioga county, was in town this week. He has been engaged to assist the District Attorney in the case of Commonwealth vs. Tracy.

—Tickets for township and borough election printed at the MINER Job Rooms promptly and speedily. But it is "no pay, no print," and don't you forget it.

—The Prothonotary and his force of deputies and clerks are occupying the Commissioners' office while some repairs are being made to the Prothonotary's and Recorder's office.

—J. A. Bostwick, one of "them Standard fellows," was seriously burned last Thursday evening by the explosion of a gasoline tank in the cellar of his residence in New York city.

—The members of the Episcopal church living in Bradford have subscribed about $1,500 for the support of a rector, and have rented the assembly room of the Oil Exchange for services for one year.

—In the neighborhood of twenty new rigs have been put up on Cole Creek within the past two weeks. Most of the parties are from Smethport and Buffalo. The territory will be thoroughly tested this spring.—*Era*.

—"Mose" Norton and "Jimmy" Daniels, the former the oldest and one of the most popular passenger conductors on the R. N. Y. & P. railroad, and the latter the veteran express messenger on the same road, made this village a flying visit on Sunday last.

—The Fourth Annual Reception of Liberty Lodge and Arnold Capter, of Fort Allegany, will take place at the Palmer House, on Friday evening, February 21, 1879. These annual receptions are among the most enjoyable occasions of the year, and the coming one promises to outdo all of its predecessors.

—The editors of the *Breese and Era*, of Bradford, are now devoting considerable space to decidedly personal remarks concerning each other. We have not devoted enough attention to the controversy as yet to get at the drift of the arguments; or to give a guess as to who's ahead.

—A troublesome customer from Bradford, in charge of two officers, was lodged in jail on Monday. He was almost unmanageable, and makes night and day hideous with his ravings and howlings. His name is Michael McCain, an ex-nightwatchman who is supposed to have become a maniac from too much liquor and too little sleep.

☞ *Clothing at cost at Haskill & Gifford's for the next thirty days.*

—Sheriff Williams, of Armstrong county, who was convicted at the December term, 1878, of using money to obtain votes and of perjury in the oath of office, has been sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of two years and one month in the Western Penitentiary and pay a fine of $300. The present coroner of the county was appointed to fill the vacancy.

—Geo. A. Berry, who is by the way one of the most successful lawyers in the county, proposes to build a three story brick building in Bradford the coming season. George will use a good portion of the building himself and rent the balance. His legal business is so extensive that he needs as much room as a whole bar of many who call themselves Attorneys and Counsellors-at-law.

—There are, we understand, two or more aspirants for the position of constable of this borough. We have only one word to say on this subject: The office is by no means an unimportant one and demands a safe, trusty, reliable, sober man. Should the union ticket be disgraced with the name of a man unmistakably unfit for the office, he will probably discover that it is one thing to get on the ticket and another thing to get elected.

—The following officers are to be elected in Smethport borough next Tuesday:

Burgess.
Assistant Burgess.
Six members of Council.
Two School Directors.
Two Poor Masters.
Constable.
Assessor.
Two Assistant Assessors.
Judge of Election.
Two Inspectors of election.
Auditor.

☞ *Clothing at cost at Haskill & Gifford's for the next thirty days.*

—Capt. J. D. Rhodes, who will be remembered as one of Sheriff King's boarders about a year ago, has challenged the famous Capt. Boyton to a test of the relative merits of their respective life-saving suits. He says in his challenge: "I will meet you anywhere between New York and New Orleans, on the coast, and accompanied by my wife, whom I will take into the sea in a storm, where I challenge you to follow me."

—The many friends of the Hon. Lucius Rogers, the present Journal Clerk of the Senate, will be pleased to learn that the Secretary of Internal Affairs elect, Col. Dunkel, has tendered him the position of Deputy Secretary, which he has accepted. Mr. Rogers is one of the most popular Republicans in the State, and will bring to the discharge of the important duties of the position a ripe experience and excellent executive ability. We congratulate Col. Dunkel on securing his services.—*Venango Citizen*.

—As has been the custom in this borough, a union caucus is called for the selection of a ticket to be voted at the coming borough election. This plan has heretofore been successful, and we see no reason why it should not prove so at this time. The voters of the borough are, as a general thing, on pleasant terms with each other, and considering that once a year is often enough for the stirring up of political strife and antagonisms, try to avoid it at the spring elections by pooling their issues in a union caucus. If care is taken in the selection of the ticket there is no objection to the plan.

—Mr. John R. Leeds is the gas man and captain of the supernumeraries at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia, where he has served for fifty-four years without being absent from one performance. He has made a will in which is this provision: "My head shall be severed from my body, and my body shall be placed in a vault, but the head shall be brought to the Walnut Street Theatre, there to be used as the skull in 'Hamlet,' and I do bequeath my head to the said Walnut Street Theatre for that purpose." When asked his reason for making such a bequest, he said: "Well, I love the theatre, and when the bad *Hamlets* come 'round I'll prompt them on the grave scene. But, seriously I want my head to stay on this stage, where it has, with my hands, done service for over half a century."

—The strongest competitor the job printers of the country have is the Post Office Department of the United States. The Department will furnish envelopes to customers cheaper than honest printers and stationers can buy the stock at wholesale. They might possibly steal the stock and thus be able to compete with the government, but they would probably get beat on that, as the chaps in the P. O. Department are undoubtedly older hands at stealing and have a better chance. At the price the Department furnishes envelopes printed some one loses, and that some one is the government, and it is reasonable to believe that the government would not be doing a losing business if some of the barnacles of the Department were not interested financially in keeping it up. It may be within the province of the P. O. Department to furnish stamped envelopes at cost, but is no more the province of the Department to furnish unstamped envelopes, whether printed or not, than it is to retail dry-goods, groceries, or jewelry in competition with regular dealers. We believe in the principle that it is the duty of the government to foster and protect trade rather than to drive it out, hence these remarks. Would it not be well to investigate this envelope outrage and steal?

—In obedience to the recommendation of the Grand Jury, the Commissioners have been doing what they could consistently and without incurring too much expense to make the old court house decent and presentable on the inside, and we predict that those whose business may call them to court the next two weeks will be agreeably surprised at the change. One subject of continual complaint on the part of the court and bar has been the poor ventilation, or rather no ventilation at all, of the court room. This defect has been remedied by planing two ventilators in the chimneys, and two in the ceiling. The Judges' stand has been opened up in front to allow the heat to circulate about the honorable feet of their Honors; the unsightly witness stand has been thrown aside and a new and more convenient one furnished; the grand jury box has been reduced in size, as well as the clerk's stand, giving more room for the bar; a new pipe has been attached to the stove, which, though not so picturesque as the old one, is put up in a workmanlike manner, and a judicious application of paint has added the finishing touch to the room, and made it attractive where it was before rather repulsive than otherwise. A new floor has been laid in the Prothonotary's office, and the jury rooms cleaned up and put in shape so that a jury need not hastily make up a verdict to relieve themselves of disagreeable surroundings. These little repairs should have been attended to long ago, but it is better late than never, and those having business at court will no doubt appreciate them.

☞ *Clothing at cost at Haskill & Gifford's for the next thirty days.*

RAILROAD ACTIVITY.

The Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia—Road Improvement and Rolling Stock Additions.

Some days ago *The Express* published an item to the effect that the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway Company had executed a mortgage for $1,000,000 to Messrs. E. G. Spaulding and Henry Martin, of this city. Yesterday a representative of this paper applied to one of the directors of the road for information as to the uses to which the money realized by the execution of this mortgage was to be applied. The official referred to said that the indenture in question had nothing to do with the running of the road, but was made to redeem a bond for the same sum held by other parties, and which was drawing ten per cent. "This railroad," he said, "does not intend to devote its money to beautification, but to usefulness." In other words, the company were not going to erect any ornaments like handsome depots when they found plenty of use for their funds in other and more beneficial directions. Their intention is to increase the locomotive power of the road, and to lay the entire length of the road from Buffalo to Emporium with steel rails. The latter improvement will, it is claimed, largely improve the attractiveness of the road for tourists and passengers. Already some fifty miles of the road has been laid with steel rails, and the officers expect to lay about thirty-five miles this coming summer. Over five hundred tons of steel rails were put down last week, and the work is being pushed rapidly forward.

The road has just received three locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia. These make five new engines added within a year. They are numbered 24, 25, 26, 27 and 1. The last replaced an engine which has been abandoned. They are powerful engines, constructed after the latest designs, and the director informed our representative that they were the greatest blessings which had fallen to their lot in a long time. To explain: the road has been doing an immense freight business, especially since the embargo has been raised, and the officials have found great difficulty in handling the cars owing to their lack of engine power. Therefore this addition was greatly acceptable to them. Even now their road is crowded to its utmost. One hundred coal cars have just been completed by the Erie, Pa., car-shops for the B., N. Y. & P. R. R. Our informant further said that the rolling-stock, as far as the passenger cars were concerned, was all that could be desired.—*Buff. Express*.

☞ *Clothing at cost at Haskill & Gifford's for the next thirty days.*

Death of Perry S. Ernhout.

Intelligence was received here a few days ago of the death of Perry S. Ernhout, son of Capt. J. Ernhout, proprietor of the Bennett House. The young man died at the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane, where he was placed about six months ago, after suffering for years from softening of the brain. He was a young man of unusually bright intellect and vigorous constitution. While a student at the United States Naval Academy, of which institution he was a graduate, he stood first in his class both as to excellence in his studies and all athletic pursuits. It is believed that the disease which eventually caused his death was contracted by over exertion of his brain at the Academy. He was in his 24th year at the time of his death, and leaves a wife and two children, one ten and the other five years of age. The funeral services will be held at this place next Sunday at 11 a. m. Rev. Wilson, of Wilcox, will preach the funeral sermon.

☞ *Clothing at cost at Haskill & Gifford's for the next thirty days.*

Not a Murder.

It seems that the "Kane murder," an account of which was given in these columns last week, was not much of a murder, after all. We are reliably informed that the man Swanson, who was reported to have gone over the river, is still on this side, and has no intention of taking the styxian voyage. We certainly saw a dispatch to the Sheriff last Thursday morning, signed by D. T. Hall, Esq., of Kane, stating that Swanson was dead, and directing the Sheriff to confine Tees in the "murderer's cell." We supposed if any one on earth could distinguish between a dead Swede and a live one that man was Dave Hall. But it seems the best judges are sometimes mistaken, if our later reports are correct.

☞ *Clothing at cost at Haskill & Gifford's for the next thirty days.*

Amicably Settled.

It has been currently reported in various forms during the past two weeks that a serious disagreement had occurred between Mr. Haskill, the late proprietor of the Bennett House, and the new proprietor, which was likely to result in a law-suit. We are now happy to learn from the parties themselves that the difficulty has been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted. In regard to any charges that have been made against the good faith of Mr. Haskill, they are completely withdrawn and pronounced untrue and grossly exaggerated by outside parties.

☞ *Clothing at cost at Haskill & Gifford's for the next thirty days.*

Feather Beds Renovated.

Messrs. C. W. Potter & Co. are established in the Ford Building in the business of renovating feather beds. The work is done by steam by skilled persons, and they claim and do remove all the dust, filth and vermin, and make old feathers as light as new. An old bed under their hands is made light and downy and doubly increased in size. They will remain here but a few days and we would advise every one to call and see them work and judge what they can do.

☞ *Clothing at cost at Haskill & Gifford's for the next thirty days.*

Fresh Bread.

I will supply families with Fresh Bread until further notice at seven cents per loaf. I guarantee every loaf of my bread to weigh a pound and a half, and to be fresh and sweet. Special rates given to hotels, boarding houses, and other large consumers.

M. H. PICARD.

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 20, 1879.—3t

☞ *Clothing at cost at Haskill & Gifford's for the next thirty days.*

RAILROAD ACTIVITY.

HOW TO GET THE ARREARS.—The arrears of Pension bill, which has lately become a law, provides that all pensions shall begin from the date of death or discharge. The rate of pension for the time intervening between that date and the date of pension granted shall be the same per month as that for which the pension was originally granted. As no claim agents are entitled to any compensation for making the necessary applications, the Commissioner of Pensions has issued the following circular letter instructing all pensioners how to make their own applications:

Persons who are entitled to arrears of pension, under the act granting arrears, approved January 25, 1879, and whose pensions were granted previous to that date, will not require the assistance of a claim agent in obtaining the amount due them. A correspondence in relation to any claim for such arrears will be with the person entitled, and no claim agent will be recognized in such claim.

A letter addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions, signed by the person who was in receipt of the pension at the date aforesaid and 3 witnesses, in the presence of a magistrate, will be the only application required, and upon which the rights of all parties concerned will be adjusted.

The Pension Certificate should not be sent to this office, but it must be exhibited to the magistrate.

The letter should be in the following or equivalent form:

To the Commissioner of Pensions:

I ——, a pensioner under pension certificate No. —, hereby apply for the arrears due me, under the act granting arrears of pensions, approved January 25, 1879. My postoffice address is—[here insert the name of postoffice, and if the claimant resides in a city, the name and number of the street and residence must be given.]

Two witnesses. Name of claimant.

STATE OF ——, COUNTY OF ——, ss:

Signed in my presence, ——, who is known to me to be the person he describes himself to be, and at the same time he exhibited to me his pension certificate, which is numbered —.

——, Magistrate.

Cancer Cure.

I heartily approve of the "Woman's Club." Anything which has for its object the education, or advancement of the mothers, and sisters of our country should find a full indorsement from every patriotic citizen, whether man or woman. There is such pressing need to arouse in woman a desire for higher development physically, morally and intellectually, that whoever engages in the good work should receive the gratitude of womankind. There is scarcely a woman in the land but who is possessed of some invaluable knowledge, which might prove of great benefit to others if she would but make it known. It is frequently more lack of confidence in herself than lack of ability to put it in proper shape, that prevents many from writing.

And now as a first contribution to the Club: Four years ago I learned a remedy for cancer, which I have never known to fail in effecting a cure. It came to my knowledge in this manner. A lady at whose house I was stopping, had a sister whose face was terribly disfigured, the nose being almost entirely gone, and the throat so much eaten away that the girl could not speak in a way intelligible to any but those accustomed to hearing her. The sores were all healed, and had been for years, and there was now no appearance of eruptions or any other impurities of the blood. She was so disfigured that it would almost have seemed a mercy not to have saved her life, but she was an example of what the medicine could effect. While I was at this lady's house, I met a gentleman who, I happened to know, had been afflicted with a cancer, which had caused him much anxiety. He had recently spent some time in New York under the treatment of a celebrated cancer doctor, but without obtaining relief. I informed the lady of these facts, and she gave him this recipe. This was four years ago. I saw the gentleman a few months since and inquired about his. The reply was "Oh, it gives me no trouble; if I have any fear about it, I take a little of Mrs. S.'s medicine, and it is all right."

I have an aunt between 50 and 60 years old who has had an internal cancerous tumor, causing her much suffering and rendering her for much of the time unable to work. She has been treated by many eminent physicians, and has spent hundreds of dollars, but all to little purpose. For the last few months she has been taking this medicine, and says she has not been so well for years.

I might mention other cases, but perhaps these will be sufficient. I have never known it to fail in a single instance to cure impurities of the blood, whether cancerous or otherwise. I wish I could inspire in others the same confidence which I feel, for I am certain it would mitigate a vast amount of suffering.

CANCER CURE.

Two ounces of sulphur; ½ ounce of Quicksilver; 1 ounce of Cream of Tartar; ½ ounce of Saltpetre. Put into a pint of molasses, stir, take a tablespoonful before going to bed.

For outside application: 1 bottle of British oil; 1 ounce of Red Precipitate. The sulphur and quicksilver must be thoroughly mixed for a long time in a druggist's mortar, and then the other ingredients added.

I wish this could be published in every paper in the land, and that in after years I could have the satisfaction of knowing that many had been saved from horrible suffering and death by its use.

Faithfully yours,

MRS. W. C. G.

Kossuth's Presence of Mind.

Mr. Emerson compares Taylor with Kossuth in this gift of natural and unchecked oratory. I remember an incident that happened during the great Hungarian's progress through this country. In Madison, Ind., he spoke in the church of which my step-father was the pastor. After his address in English the Americans were all turned out to make room for the Germans, but I climbed, boy-like, from the parsonage yard through the church window and got a place on the high, old-fashioned pulpit, where, hanging over the balustrades, I saw rather than understood the wonderful oratory of Kossuth. The Germans were wrought into a frenzy of excitement, but just as the speaker, depicting the coming liberty of Germany, had reached the summit of his tremendous declamation, and while the throng of Germans crowded every inch of the floor and galleries was swayed to and fro in excitement as by a wind, a child held in the arms of a woman in the very middle of the church, took fright at the applause and began to scream so frantically as to render any further speaking impossible. It took some minutes to get mother and child out of the jam; the break was depressing, and I felt very sure the speech was spoiled. As the child's voice at length went out into the open air, the disappointed and now depressed audience turned to the orator, who swept his hand through the air and said vehemently in German:

"He may cry now for Germany, but when he is old he will laugh!"

The lost ground was recovered by this single dash, and the audience was at a white heat again.—*Midwinter Scribner*.

—Speaking of the proposed tax on all new wells put down, which some operators favor under the belief that it will cripple new ventures and give better prices to the fortunate owners of producing wells, it occurs to us that it would be a fine idea for the State to levy a restraining tax of—say $10,000—on all new newspaper and job printing offices that may be established in the State. The multiplicity of job printing offices and newspapers is as detrimental to the trade as are new wells to the oil trade. Prices for printing are equally depressed, and if one restraining tax is wise and just why not the other? We favor neither, but if one is passed we insist on the other.

THE COAL TRADE.

Facts and Figures Concerning It—The Auction Sales of Coal, Etc.

From the Miners' Journal.

The sale of 100,000 tons of Scranton coal in New York on Wednesday at a decline in price from 2½ to 40 cts. a ton, is a pretty good indication of what may be expected for the whole year, in the absence of any combination to regulate shipments. The large consumers know very well that they will be enabled to get coal pretty much at their own terms, and hence are in no hurry to purchase. Even at the low price of Wednesday's sale the coal had to be almost forced upon purchasers, who appeared indifferent about buying at any price. These Scranton sales are, and always have been, demoralizing to the trade. Why the company should elect to dispose of their coal in the manner best calculated to cut down its price, and sacrifice it as they did at the last sale, is a mystery which it is impossible for outsiders to solve. It is for the most part sold to speculators, who store it, and if by careful manipulation, get an advance upon the purchasing rate. This could be obtained by the company if they would allow the coal to take the ordinary course of all the other coal sent to the market. Instead of that, every month they force upon the market, often as in the last case, unwilling to take it, a large quantity of coal, take anything they can get for it, set an example of low and unremunerating prices, affects injuriously the business of every other dealer in the trade. The company has a right to do with its own coal just what it pleases, but it is very unfair dealing with its competitors in the trade, who are desirous of getting out of the proceeds of sale at least sufficient money to pay the cost of mining and transportation, with a fair compensation for the investment, which it is very evident cannot be done at such prices as were obtained at the last Scranton sale.

The local strikes, which have been quite numerous in this section, have all been ended, the difficulties having been satisfactorily adjusted. It was given out a short time ago that the men who struck at any of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's collieries would not be permitted to return to work until spring, but concessions have changed the programme so far as it operated to lock out those who were assisting on a strike. They will all be at work to-day.

Mining operations in this region for the week ending January 25, show an improvement on those of the previous week, and a product nearly 100 per cent. increase of the same period of last year, though the quantity sent to market is still light when the capacity of the region is considered. The product for the week is 105,866, as against 96,060 for the previous week, and 56,238 for the same week of last year. The total for the month is 396,145 tons, against 160,561 tons for the corresponding period of last year. The total product for the week is 897,335 tons, against 185,972 tons for the same week of last year, an increase of 201,364 tons. The total production for the year so far foots up 1,075,105 tons against 976,821 tons for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 198,284 tons.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors
E. N. TAYLOR.

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 26, 1878.—tf

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

15-24 cow26t.

DON'T FORGET.

If you are sick "PARMELEE'S BLOOD PURIFIER" will aid nature in making you well again, where all else fails. If you are suffering from any of the numerous diseases of the stomach bowels or liver, it is your own fault if you remain ill, when you have at hand "PARMELEE'S BLOOD PURIFIER," a sovereign remedy in all such ailments. If you feel just as bad as you can *possibly*, and don't know what to do with yourself *possibly*, fly to the nearest druggists for a bottle of "PARMELEE'S BLOOD PURIFIER" and forever bless the day you first heard of such a remedy.

Price $1.00 per bottle. Sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. S. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa.

15-15 e o w, 1y

A Clergyman Interested.

One of the best jokes ever perpetrated was played upon a neighboring clergyman recently—the cure of a throat and lung trouble by Dr. Fraser's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic and his Golden Relief.

Cure for Sore Eyes.

To all afflicted with sore eyes, Inflammation, Granulations, Films, can make a bargain. Cure or no pay. Arrangements and Amaurocs cured in the first stages, as doctored by D. Wildey, of Farmers Valley, south side of Potato Creek.

Mr. Love, on Open Brook, has tried the above remedy, was cured by it and knows of other cases, and can recommend it.

15-5t 3m

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 51 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE WORLD'S BALM.

Dr. L. D. Weyburn's Alterative Syrup.

☞ A remedy used THIRTY-FIVE YEARS in private practice, and never failing to RADICALLY Cure

RHEUMATISM,

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Diabetes, and all diseases in which the blood is implicated, is now offered to the public.

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) by THE WEYBURN MEDICINE CO. P. O. Box 736, Rochester, N. Y. 11 4m.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing a 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 20 Ann St., N. Y.

16-4t 6m

To Consumptives

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address

E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

y11-4m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
42 Cedar St., New York.

PILES

Of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD, or mucous, and all diseases of the REAR quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing REMEDY. For information, address

DR. J. PARKE & CO.,
72 Ann St., N. Y.

y13-4t1 dw

To the Public.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to the people of Smethport and vicinity that she is prepared to do all kinds of

PLAIN SEWING

in the best possible style and at reasonable rates. Orders may be left at her residence in Mechanic's alley.

15-3m 17] MRS. H. L. BURLING / MR.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

NASBY'S PAPER.

Before You subscribe for any other send for a specimen copy of *The Toledo Blade*. It is a Mammoth Eight-Page Weekly Paper, of sixty-four Columns filled with carefully prepared reading matter of interest and value to people in all parts of the United States.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

All the Departments which have made The Blade so popular all over the United States will be regularly continued, namely: The Popular Letters of that distinguished Democratic politician, Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, which are written expressly for The Blade, our Household Department, a rich depository of practical information upon subjects of interest in every home; a Young People's Department; a Religious Department, embracing the weekly Sunday School Lesson; Charming Poetry; the Brightest Wit and Humor; the Best Stories, Original and Selected; Answers to Correspondents, and the latest News from all parts of the world. THE BLADE circulates in every State and Territory in the Union. And is everywhere recognized as the largest and Best News and Family Paper published anywhere. Try it and you will never willingly be without it.

Among the new features for this winter are a series of

Andersonville Prison Sketches,

by one who was there. A new Serial Story was commenced Nov. 14th. Another one will commence in January.

TERMS—Single copy, per year, $2.00; five copies, $1.75 each; ten or more copies, $1.50 each, and an extra copy with every club of ten. Specimen copies sent free. Address for one week.

TOLEDO BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

FIFTY THOUSAND BOOKS

For Sale at Half Price.

We are now offering to the public, postage prepaid, at one-half the regular prices, fifty thousand volumes of choice books, comprising History, Biography, Fiction, Poetry, Humor, Medical, Religious and Scientific works; editions of Standard Authors, etc., etc. These books are selected by our Mr. LOCKE (Nasby) from the shelves of the leading publishers of the country, are all new and fresh, and are the identical editions handled by the retail booksellers. We have retailed thousands of these books all parts of the country, and every book sent out is warranted to be exactly as represented and to give entire satisfaction.

CATALOGUES FREE.

We have printed a large and complete catalogue of our Books, arranged by subjects and on application will mail copies free to any address. We shall also be glad to send free specimen copies of the BLADE wherever asked to do so. All persons reading this advertisement are cordially invited to send us by postal card or otherwise the names of themselves and friends. Address

TOLEDO BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Proposals.

The Buffalo Coal Company will receive bids for running their mill during 1879—by the thousand. Also cutting and piling about 100,000 lating props. For particulars apply to the undersigned. The right to reject any or all bids reserved.

G. MACFARLANE, Engineer Buffalo Coal Co.
Clermont, Pa., Feb'y. 10, 1879.—3t

LEGAL.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate, to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock p. m.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land belonging to E. K. Chambers in McKean county, Otto township, being part of warrant No. 3676, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of the Potts and Riley lot, running thence south 85¾ degrees east twenty-three rods to the south east corner of Albert Barlow's lot, thence south 3¾ degrees west twenty rods to the south west corner of Murry Brown's lot, thence north 86 degrees, east thirty and one-half rods to stake and stones, thence south 3¾ degrees west one hundred and thirty-four rods to the south west corner of O. L. Mather lot, thence south 86¼ degrees east twenty-one and fourteen-fifths rods to stake and stones, thence south 3¾ degrees west forty-one and twelve twenty-fifths rods to Oscar Bertrons' north line, thence north 86¼ degrees west twenty and fourteen twenty-fifths rods to Oscar Bertrons' north west corner, thence north forty-one degrees west along Potts' line nine and four-tenths rods to an angle, thence north 3¾ degrees west twenty-seven rods to H. Lovell's north west corner, thence north 86¼ degrees west twenty-four and eight twenty-fifths rods to stake and stones, thence north 3¾ degrees east one hundred and fifty-five rods to place of beginning, containing fifty acres, be the same more or less, which is subject to a lease to William Chambers and Elm Grove Oil Company, reserving the skin for all purposes, which lease is at one-fourth royalty, and having thereon four oil wells complete and three drilling wells.

ALSO—A certain other piece of land situate in Otto township, said county, containing about ten acres of land, bounded and described as follows, being lot No. 9 and part of lot No. 8 in Sanders' lots, and bounded on the north by land reserved from Borden, bounded on the south by lots No 1 and No. 2, on the east by lands of D. M. Sanders and others, on the south by what is known as the Beath lot and west by township line being No. 9 of Sanders sub-division of Borden tract, with two oil wells thereon, carpenters rig and machinery, two engines and one boiler.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of E. E. Chambers at the suit of Alfred Short.

R. SARTWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Jan. 31, 1879.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate, to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock p. m.

All the following described piece, parcel or tract of land situated in Alton, Lafayette township, McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows viz. to wit: Beginning at the south east corner of land conveyed by Keasling & Co. to E. G. Gauntlett; thence south twenty-seven and four-tenths perches to corner, thence south seventy-nine perches to a post, thence north twenty-seven and four-tenths perches to a post, thence west seventy-nine perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less to a post eight rods northeasterly from the northwest corner of lot No. 446, thence north 85 degrees east 160 rods, more or less, to a post in the east and parallel with the northerly bounds of 446, 304 rods, more or less, to a post in the east bounds of thereon No. 2 to warrant 227, thence north along the same forty-five and sixty rods more or less to a post in the southerly bounds of lots No. 445 thence west 160 and sixty-one-hundredths rods to a post eight rods northeasterly from the northwest corner of lot No. 445, thence south 5 degrees east and parallel with the northerly bounds of 446, 304 rods, more or less, to a post in the east bounds of thereon No. 2 to warrant 227, thence north along the same forty-five and sixty rods more or less to a post in the southerly bounds of lots No. 445 thence west 160 and seventy-two one-hundredths rods, more or less, to the place of beginning subject to a lease made by John M. Clifford to Lewis Emery, Jr., dated Aug. 15, 1877.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Olivia M. Clifford and John C. Clifford, her husband, at the suit of George A. Berry.

R. SARTWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 6, 1879.

List of Jurors for Feb. Term, 1879.

GRAND JURORS.

Bradford Boro—P. L. Daigle, Thomas Goff, W. J. Steel, John Bryan.
Bradford Township—E. A. Carey, C. W. Goodwin, G. W. Madison.
Ceres—O. F. Coon, John Eastman.
Hamilton—Wm. Bartholomew.
Keating—John Allard, D. D. Cames.
Kendall Boro—George Carmon.
Liberty—H. J. Eastwood.
Lafayette—John Happ.
Norwich—G. A. Burdick, Wallace Brewer, J. Colegrove.
Smethport Boro—J. C. Beckwith, S. G. Reid, Sergeant—Wm. Tottle.
Wetmore—George Weller, Neil McKwen, Jno. Griffith.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

For first week, commencing Feb'y. 17th.

Annin—C. L. Bellows.
Bradford Boro—Thomas Anglum, J. L. Andrews, Geo. A. Endine, F. E. Bodey, E. E. Culver, Hon. Eli Carpenter, F. J. Emery, F. W. Hopp, C. B. Myrtle, Peter Kennedy, W. C. Kennedy, E. T. McElroy, Albert Fleck.
Bradford Township—G. Appleby, J. E. Barnes, F. M. Fuller, Charles Foster, David Hudman, J. H. Smith, S. S. Klein, E. H. Gardner.
Ceres—J. H. Coon, Cyrus Cooper, Frank Smith.
Hamilton—Andrew Libbey.
Keating—C. D. Calkins, P. C. Olds, Freeman Chadwick.
Kendall Boro—Jos. A. Gilmore, O. B. Longworthy.
Lafayette—John Farmer, Ernest Turner.
Liberty—S. C. Sartw

KIND-HEARTED LINCOLN

How he Blended Justice and Mercy in All his Acts.

An old soldier who signs himself "Sergt Major," writes an article to a Chicago paper contrasting the widely different methods of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton in dealing with them for favors or petitions. "Sergt Major" after three years service in the army, and who was wounded in the battle of Williamsburg, was honorably discharged. He applied to Mr. Stanton for a post sutlership, but failed to get it.—Coming away from the war office he joined his father who was waiting for him in the hall, and who saw by his countenance that the mission was unsuccessful.

I said to my father, "Let us go over to Mr. Lincoln; he may give us more satisfaction." He said it would do no good, but we went over. Mr. Lincoln's reception room was full of ladies and gentlemen when we entered, and the scene was one I shall never forget. Before him was a woman, on her knees in the agonies of despair, with tears rolling down her cheeks, imploring for the life of her son, who had deserted, and who had been condemned to be shot. I heard Mr. Lincoln say: "Madam, do not act this way, it is agony to me: I would pardon your son if it was in my power, but there must be an example made, or I would have no army."

At this speech the woman fainted.—Lincoln motioned to his attendant, who picked the woman up and carried her out. All in the room were in tears.

But, now changing the scene from the sublime to the ridiculous. The next applicant was a big, buxom Irish woman, who stood before the President with arms akimbo, saying, "Mr. Lincoln, can't I sell apples on the railroad?" (Laughter.) Lincoln said: "Certainly, madam, you can sell all you wish." But she said, "You must give me a pass or the soldiers will not let me." Lincoln then wrote a few lines and gave it to her, who said, "Thank you, sir; God bless you." This shows how quick and clear were all this man's decisions.

I stood and watched him for two hours and he dismissed each case as quickly as the above, with satisfaction to all.

My turn soon came. Lincoln spoke to my father and said, "Now, gentlemen, be pleased to be as quickly as possible with your business, as it is growing late." My father then stepped up to Lincoln and introduced me to him. Lincoln then said, "Take a seat, gentlemen, and state your business as quick as possible." There was but one chair by Lincoln, so he motioned my father to sit, while I stood.—My father stated the business to him as I stood above. He then said, "Have you been to see Mr. Stanton?" We told him yes, that he had refused. He (Mr. Lincoln) then said, "Gentlemen, this is Mr. Stanton's business; I cannot interfere with him, he attends to all these matters and I am sorry I cannot help you."

He saw that we were disappointed, and did his best to revive our spirits.—He succeeded with my father, who was a Lincoln man, and who was a staunch Republican.

Mr. Lincoln then said: "Now, gentlemen, I will tell you what it is; I have thousands of applications just like this every day, but we cannot satisfy them all, for the reason that these positions are like office-seekers, there are too many pigs for the teats."

The ladies who were listening to the conversation, placed their handkerchiefs to their faces and turned away. But the joke of Old Abe's put us all in a good humor. We then left the presence of the greatest and best man who ever lived to fill the presidential chair.

Romance and an Umbrella.

An umbrella figures in a Boston romance, which might be named "One Winter." On January 16, as the Hub correspondent of the *Post and Tribune* tells the story, two people, with umbrellas tilted forward, met in a driving storm. One was a hale and hearty gentleman of about fifty years, and the other was a little, slight woman, perhaps a year or two younger. He was coming around the corner from the Washington street side; she was going around the same corner from Winter street. Both were in a hurry. Natural consequence, a sudden collision of umbrellas, the shock of which caused the little woman's feet to slip on the treacherous walk. The gentleman picked her up, thereby getting a good look at her face, when, exchanging a few astonished exclamations, the pair recognized in each other long lost friends, and walked off together. Thirty years ago she was a factory girl in Lowell, and he was a medical student at Harvard. Both were poor in pocket, but rich in love and hope; he worked hard at study and she worked hard to raise the money to help him on through his course. When the California fever broke out in 1849, he resolved to try a quicker route to fortune, and started to the golden shore, sending back a letter of farewell to this young girl. The upshot of the separation was that letters became less and less regular, and at last there was silence. The years passed on; he grew rich and influential, completed his studies and became a noted physician of one of the largest California cities; he married and had two children. Two years ago wife and children were carried off by fever. A year to a day before the meeting in the snow storm, he dreamed that his youthful love was living and in distress, and the dream made such an impression upon him that he sent east and made inquiries, which resulted in his coming on himself to search for her. Butsix months had been spent unsuccessfully, and he had just despaired of ever finding her, when the two bumped umbrellas at the corner of Washington and Winter streets. And she—poor soul!—had married late in life, and now was a widow with two children who were too young to work much, and whom she was trying, with her old devotion, to keep at school.

THE New York *Home Journal* says the amount of luxurious tenderness bestowed on pet dogs in that city is almost incredible. It is not at all uncommon to see a carriage with two liveried men upon the box, driving through Central Park on a pleasant morning with only a dog, or perhaps two, inside, taking a sniff of fresh air. They have had their baths, their locks have been dressed, and fresh ribbons adorn their necks, while a short-haired dog is carefully blanketed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT

Armstrongs Jewelry Store

may be found a full assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.

Roger's Best Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. Castors, Cake Baskets, Syrup Cups, Mugs, Pickle Dishes, Napkin Rings, and all Goods Manufactured by Rogers Bros.

A FULL LINE OF TOYS FOR THE "LITTLE FOLKS."

A FULL LINE OF PRESENTS FOR THE "BIG ONES."

Agent for the Howe Sewing Machine

Agent for WANAMAKER & BROWNS' LARGEST CLOTHING HUOSE IN AMERICA.

Call And Get Prices--Buy And Be Happy.

M L. ARMSTRONG,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA

NEW MEAT MARKET AND

General Grocery Store

Rear of A. B. Armstrongs Drugstore.

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.

The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.

DRESSED CHICKENS furnished at any time.

A full line of groceries always in stock, and prices low. Give me a call and I will give you good bargains, good goods, and good measure.

J. H. SOWERS.

THE SMETHPORT SCHOOLS.

We are happy to say to the public that our schools are now in full working order, under the principalship of Prof. H. H. Bartholomew, ex-County Superintendent of Northumberland County—a gentleman of superior attainments and vast experience as an educator. The schools have been thoroughly graded. A complete course of studies has been prepared and unanimously adopted by the board. The course embraces all the branches taught in our public schools together with the higher English and classical studies necessary to prepare students for any college in the State. The schools are divided into ten departments and these are subdivided into three divisions upon a plan similar to that of the Normal schools. Any living outside of the district desiring the advantages of this school can be admitted on the following terms: For the common branches per term of three months, $3,00, and for each additional branch $1,00 extra. B. L. KNAPP, 15-50-tf Sec'y of Board.

MRS. J. R. SHOEMAKER,

TEACHER OF

Instumental & Vocal Music.

in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 11-13 y.

VEGETINE

WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 13, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered every spring with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered every thing that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking Vegetine, and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try Vegetine, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.,

ALBERT CROOKER,

Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists & Apothecaries.

VEGETINE

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, Oct., 1870.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend, she tried the Vegetine, and after using a few bottles, was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. Have taken several bottles of the Vegetine for the complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetine to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take, and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 204 Athens Street.

RHEUMATISM is a DISEASE of the BLOOD.

"The blood, in this disease, is found to contain an excess of lactic. VEGETINE acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. Vegetine regulates the bowels, which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of Vegetine will give relief, but to effect a permanent cure it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. Vegetine is sold by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say, "I never found so much relief as from the use of Vegetine," which is compounded entirely of *Barks, Roots and Herbs.*

"Vegetine," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and compared myself its curative merits. It is prepared from barks, roots, and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver Complaint for three years; nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the Vegetine. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the Vegetine. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly,

MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,

No. 2 Lagrange Street, South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY.

THE BRADFORD MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Is one of our State Institutions.

Organized under our New Constitution: chartered by the State of Pennsylvania to grant Insurance against FIRE and LIGHTNING on the Mutual plan. Let no one form a prejudice against the plans of this Company until they have fully investigated them.

The Company Commences Business with $200,000.

Insurance properly subscribed as the law directs, and prepared to INSURE CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY, giving insurance at actual cost, and has an intention of building any brown-stone fronts or paying any fance salaries to officers, but doing its business on the square and paying its losses promptly; and keeping the money at home, where it should be.

Farm Buildings a Specialty.

They are protected against Lightning, whether fire ensues or not. The business of the Company is managed by the following Directors, Officers and Citizens:

DIRECTORS.

Col. A. J. Wilcox, Enos Parsons, Dr. H. S. Baker, C. J. Lane, F. S. Johnston, L. G. Peck, A. H. Borchert, J. K. Wallace, D. A. Easterbrook, Joseph Z. Post, I. H. Hilliard.

OFFICERS.

Enos Parsons, President; Dr. H. S. Baker, Vice President; L. G. Peck, Treasurer; J. K. Wallace, Legal Solicitor; I. H. Hilliard Secretary.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of "The Bradford Mutual Fire Insurance Company," Sept. 2nd, at their office in Bradford, Pa., the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Company under no consideration whatever will insure any frame building in any, frame or brick in the borough of Bradford or any other town. And that the business of said Company be principally confined to detached dwellings and detached mercantile property and their contents, and other non-hazardous insurable property.

I. H. HILLIARD, Sec'y.

Buy only the genuine

BUFFALO.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

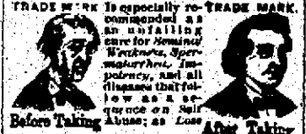
Buffalo Scale Co.,

322 to 334 Exchange Street.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. Is especially re- TRADE MARK.



commended as a reliable and invigorating cure for *Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency*, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as *Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age*, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating those special diseases.

Before Taking. After Taking.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Shelby Block, Detroit, Mich. Harris & Ewing, wholesale dealers, Pittsburg.

☞ Sold in Smethport by all Druggists and by all dealers everywhere 15 48-1y

THE FRIEND OF ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and are most powerfully, yet bashfully, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & Co., New York.

A CURE FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the system, so as to reach any internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin diseases.

Important Caution.—None are genuine unless the signature of *J. Haydock*, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each. 15-48 yl HOLLOWAY & Co., New York.

Cigars & Tobacco

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

I do not hesitate to say that I will sell Tobacco and Cigars at lower Prices than they have been sold in this market since the Special Revenue Tax was laid on these goods. I will sell

FINE OLD HONESTY PLUG, at 60 cents per pound.

Cigars from $1.50 to $3.50 per hundred.

Havana and Yara Cigars

$3.00 to $5.00 per Hundred.

Persons wishing to purchase by the BOX OR THOUSAND are invited to call and examine samples.

A. REILLY, Proprietor,

Store opposite Catholic Church, Main St., Smethport, Pa. 16-41l

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

MINER

AND BE

HAPPY.

VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE

for all DISEASES arising from a disordered condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

to any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not help or cure, provided the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

VIGORENE

is scientifically compounded from Marin, Roots, Herbs and Gums found in California and the West Indies, combining a Tonic, Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.

Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and secretion. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulating system. It stimulates the vital processes to renewed activity, cleans, secrets and purifies the fluids, tones the organs and re-establishes their healthy action.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from MALARIA ATTACKS, SPINAL DISORDERS, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or KINDRED DISEASES, or any disorder arising from a vitiated blood, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will better convince you of its merits than volumes expressed in printers' ink.

A trial of one bottle insures its adoption in every family. For 25 cents, in stamps or cash, we take 1 VIGORENE and remain long sick. In fact, in almost every case where tested, does build up, does cure, eradicates and establishes health on a permanent, safe and enduring basis.

Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.

Sold by Druggists generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,

40 John Street, N. Y. York.

VIGORENE

For sale by A. B. Armstrong who is authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented.

A LECTURE

TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

15-49 yl

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SMETHPORT OMNIBUS LINE.

To and from all regular Trains.

Omnibus, until further notice, will leave the Reuect House and Wright House as follows:

8:00 and 11 40a m
1:50 and 8:30 p.m

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD

Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 5.3'. o'clock a.m

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	Local.	ACCOM.
Larrabee, Lve..	11.35 a.m	9.00 a.m	
Frisbee.....	11.40....	8.56 "...	
Cory's.....	12.02 "...	8.41 "...	
Farmers Valley..	11.51....	8.30 "...	
Smethp'rt.....	12.10	8.45	
Crosby.....	12.15 "...	8.50 "...	
Colegrove.....	12.18	8.53 "	
Hamlin.....	12.27 "...	9.02 "	
Werawag.....	12.45 "...	9.20 "	
Clermont Arr...	1.00	7.05	

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM
Clermont Lve...	1.35 p m	7.25 a.m	..
Werawag.....	1.55 "	7.35 "	.....
Hamlin.....	1.46 "	7.56 "	.....
Colegrove.....	1.55 "	8.01 "	.....
Crosby.....	2.00 "	8.06 "	.....
Smethp'rt Port....	2.14	8.20	.....
Farmers Valley...	2.25	8.31	.....
Cory's.....	2.30 "	8? "	.....
Frisbee.....	2.40	8.55	.....
Larrabee, Arr...	2.50	"	.....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, Superintendent.

KENDALL & ELDRED R. R.

Time table adopted Aug. 15, 1878.

EAST BOUND.

Stations.	p m.	p. m.	p. m.	a.m
Eldred, Arr.....	1 10	5 05	2 05	9 05
Whitehall.....	1 55	5 42	2 19	9 43
Prentice Vale....	1 55	5 31	2 19	9 43
Duke Centre.....	1 51	5 25	2 11	9 35
Rixford.....	1 10	5 20	2 05	9 30
Summit City.....	12 46	4 52	1 40	9 06
Little Boyd.....	12 30	4 45	1 30	7 52
Dallas City.....	12 22	4 30	1 22	7 47
Sawyer City.....	12 08	4 20	1 12	7 35
Liberty.....	11 58	4 16	1 08	7 30
Tarport.....	11 49	4 08	12 56	7 22
Bradford, Lve...	11 35	4 00	12 45	7 14

WESTWARD.

Stations.	a. m	a. m.	p. m.	a.m
Bradford, Arr..	8 47	1 25	5 10	10 15
Tarport.....	8 07	1 17	4 46	10 01
Liberty.....	8 36.	1 30	4 55	9.50
Sawyer City.....	8 30	1 18	4 41	9 41
Dallas City.....	8 18	1 06	4 30	9 22
Little Boyd.....	8 12	12 58	4 21	9 15
Summit City.....	8 05	12 46	4 21	9 08
Rixford.....	7 35	12 19	3 55	8 30
Duke Centre.....	7 30	12 14	3 49	8 12
Prentice Vale....	7 20	12 05	3 42	8 00
Whitehall.....	7 14	11 58	3 32	7 48
Eldred, Lve.....	7 00	11 45	3 20	7 35

J. D. YEOMANS, Gen'l Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

December 22, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 8:00 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.15; Springbrook, 8.25; Elma, 8.30; Jamison's, 8.35 Aurora, 8.49; Wales, 8.55; Holland, 9.01; Protection, 9.10; Arcade, 9.25; Yorkshire, 9.33; Machias, 9.42; Franklinville, 9.56; Ischua, 10.14; Hinsdale, 10.32; Erie Ry Junct., 10.41, Olean, 10.55; Weston's, 10.55; Portville, 11.03; State Line, 11.11; Eldred, 11.25; Larrabees, 11.32; Sartwell, 11.38; Turtle Point, 11.43; Port Allegany, 11.55; Liberty, 12.13; Keating, 12.20; Shippen, 12.37; P. M. Emporium, 12.50; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 1.15; p.m. at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:10 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.27; Springbrook, 4.37; Elma, 4.42; Jamison's, 4.49; Aurora, 4.56; Wales, 5.17; Holland, 5.19; Protection, 5.27; Arcade, 5.41; Yorkshire, 5.50; Machias, 6.00; Franklinville, 6.18; Ischua, 6.35; Hinsdale, 6.49; Erie R'y Junct. 7.05, Olean, 7.30; Weston, 7.10; Portville, 7.28; State Line, 7.37; Eldred, 7.52; Larrabees, 8.02; Sartwell, 8.06; Turtle Point, 8.12; Port Allegany, 8.25 m. connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. Arriving in Bradford at 9.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 6:42 a. m.—Express.—Arriving at Turtle Point 6.48; Sartwell, 7.00; Larrabees, 7.06; Eldred, 7.18; State Line, 7.29; Portville, 7.36; Weston's, 7.45; Olean, 8.05; Erie R'y Junct. 8.30; Hinsdale, 8 45; Ischua, 9.31; Franklinville, 8.49; Machias, 9.05; Yorkshire, 9 15; Arcade, 9.26; Protection, 9.39; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.56; Aurora, 10.08; Buffalo, 10.45 a. m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:35 p. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 2.00; Liberty, 2.09; Port Allegany, 2.28; Turtle Point, 2.41; Sartwell, 2.46; Larrabees, 2.52; Eldred, 3.02; State Line, 3.14; Portville, 3.24 Weston's, 3.32; Olean, 3.54; Erie R'y Junct., 4.10; Hinsdale, 4.25; Ischua, 4.48; Franklinville, 4.57; Machias, 4.55; Yorkshire, 5.04; Arcade, 5.19; Protection, 5.27; Holland, 5.39; Wales, 5.52; Aurora, 6.02; Jamison's, 6.16; Elma, 6.13; Springbrook, 6.22; Ebenezer, 6.35; Buffalo, 7.00 p. m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and south makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R.R. train at Larrabees; the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, NOV. 10th, 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....11.25 p. m
" " " Warren.....4.55 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....5.10 p. m
" " " Corry.....6.10 p. m
" " arr. at Erie.....7.40 p. m
ERIE ACCOM leaves Sheffield.....7.10 a. m
" " " Warren.....7.45 a. m
" " " Irvineton.....8.20 a. m
" " " Corry.....9.00 a. m
" " arr. at Sheffield.....10.40 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.....11.30 a. m
" " " Corry.....1.05 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....1.35 p. m
" " " Warren.....2.15 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....7.40 p. m
SHEFFIELD ACCOM. leaves Erie.....4.30 p. m
" " " Corry.....5.10 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....5.40 p. m
" " " Warren.....6.20 p. m
" " arr. at Sheffield.....8.00 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & M. R. W.

Mail West with east mail west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & C. W. Rai way.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie in Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.

Gn'l Sup't.

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.

(Successors to J. L. Gallison & Co.)

Manufacturers of and Wholesale dealers in

Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.

WARREN'S ROOFING.

Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Anglesium Roofs," also repairing and gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed.

OFFICE 278 MAIN ST.—ED DOOR OR BALCONY.

W. F. LAUGHLIN STANLEY B. COWING

15-39y1

HEATH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." Liver Druggist will send by mail 25 cents for one box. Wm. Wright, Seller & Co. 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-39 y1

Notice

Is hereby given that application will be made to a Law Judge of the county of McKean at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas holden at Smethport, for said County, for a Charter of incorporation, for Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church of Smethport

Jan. 25, 1879—3 w.

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the February term of court for the incorporation of McKean Lodge No. 362 A. F. M.

15-47

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. P. NORTHRUP, & CO.

RELIEF-LINE

ENGRAVERS

AND

ELCTROTYPERS,

FORMERLY HENRY CHANDLER ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 13 Swan Street, Lewis Block,

BUFFALO, N.Y

Jas. E. Matthews } *Of the late firm of Matthews & Kerr*
Wm. P. Northrup } *The last ten years with Henry Chandler*
13-51y

Gifford & Wolters'

SAW AND

PLANING MILL,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA

PINE and HEMLOCK,

BUILDING TIMBER,

FLOORING,

SIDING,

SHINGLES,

and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

Houses Built Entire.

GIFFORD & WOLTERS.

A. J. GIFFORD, C. H. WOLTERS. } 9-15 n52

LIVERY

AND

Exchange Sables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

L. M. RUB,

Surgeon Dentist,

Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic. Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport December 12th and 13th.

The World's Standard

FAIRBANK'S

SCALES.

Also Sole Agents for

Miles' Alarm Money Drawer

AND

Oscillating Pump Company's Pumps.

COFFEE and SPICE MILLS, TEA and COFFEE CANS, WAREHOUSE TRUCKS and STORE FIXTURES GENERALLY.

FAIRBANKS & CO.

216 Main Street, Buffalo.

BUFFALO

Type & Electrotype FOUNDRY,

36 & 38 West Seneca St. Buffalo, N. Y.

PRINTING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FROM THE BEST MATERIAL AND FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. ALSO MAILING TYPE.

N. LYMAN'S SONS, - Prop's.

1869-1y

CARL SASSE

House Painter and Decorator,

Smethport, Pa.

PAINTING AND GRAINING

in all styles done to order

BLACK WALNUT, CHESTNUT, OAK, ASH, &c., imitated perfectly.

Kalsomining and Paper Hanging

in every style.

SIGN PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

BOND

LIQUOR STORE

East Side, Union St., OLEAN, N. Y.

Wines, Liquors, Tobacco & Cigars at Wholesale or Retail.

HARDWARE, DRUGS, Etc.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE

STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Cords, Bed Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Bolts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches,

Cattle Loaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Carrycombs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Feller Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Fresnels, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder,

Grindstones, Gun Nippers, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Rod, Pinking, Wafle and Tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mailes, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys,

Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Satinepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops—Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Shaves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Tee Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

Main St. - Smethport, Pa.

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

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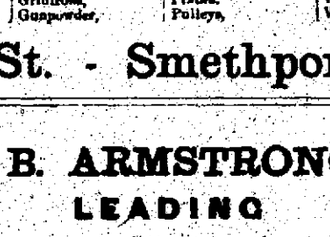

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